

### REMARKS

The application has been carefully reviewed in light of the Office Action dated February 15, 2006. Claims 65 to 67, 78 to 80, 86, and 87 are in the application, with Claims 65 and 78 being independent. Claims 65, 66, 78, 79, 86, and 87 have been amended herein. Reconsideration and further examination are respectfully requested.

Claims 65 to 67, 78 to 80, 86, and 87 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over U.S. Patent No. 5,485,188 (Tochihara) in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,176,908 (Bauer) and U.S. Patent No. 6,137,512 (Higuma). The rejection is respectfully traversed.

According to a feature of the invention as recited by Claims 65 and 78, the content of the component (ii) in the ink is such that concentration quenching does not take place.

The applied documents are not seen to teach or suggest at least the above-discussed feature.

It is Applicants' understanding that in each of the examples described in Tochihara, the content of the coloring material is such that concentration quenching would take place.

While Tochihara mentions that the concentration of the coloring material preferably ranges from 0.1 to 5%, Applicants respectfully submit that the breadth of this range is not enabled. See MPEP § 2121.01. In particular, Tochihara is not seen to provide sufficient guidance on how to produce the desired ink when the content of the coloring material is at the lower end of the disclosed range. Tochihara's examples merely show concentrations ranging from 2 to 3%.

Even assuming that the range of 0.1 to 5% is enabled in Tochiara, Applicants respectfully submit that this range is so broad as to encompass a very large number of distinct compositions. See MPEP § 2144.05 and 2144.08. Further, Applicants submit that there is nothing in the applied documents that would lead the skilled artisan to a composition in which the content of the coloring material is such that concentration quenching does not take place.

Neither Bauer nor Higuma is seen to remedy the foregoing deficiencies of Tochiara.

The dependent claims are also submitted to be patentable because they set forth additional aspects of the present invention and are dependent from the independent claims discussed above. Therefore, separate and individual consideration of each dependent claim is respectfully requested.

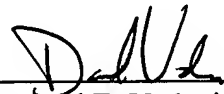
Claims 65 and 78 received a provisional rejection for obviousness-type double patenting over Claim 1 of Application No. 10/629,620 in view of Higuma.

Applicants note that a provisional double-patenting rejection should be withdrawn and the application permitted to issue if the provisional double-patenting rejection is the only rejection remaining in an application. See MPEP § 804(I)(B). Applicants submit that the provisional double-patenting rejection is the only remaining issue in this application and therefore respectfully request withdrawal of the rejection.

The application is believed to be in condition for allowance, and a Notice of Allowance is respectfully requested.

Applicants' undersigned attorney may be reached in our Costa Mesa,  
California office by telephone at (714) 540-8700. All correspondence should be directed to  
our address given below.

Respectfully submitted,

  
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